SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

A SONG OF PATRIOTS. WHO WROTE "THE AMERICAN STAR" AND WHEN WAS IT FIRST SUNG?

set it reprinted, and to know, first, by whom it was written; second, under what circumstances; third when in our country's history it was written; fourth g it is possible for any one to furnish the music

The old melody was as inspiring as the words. The old interpretary and as inspiring as the words, and carried every one along with a patriotic enthusiasm almost unequalled since, except the year desiral W. H. Harrison was elected President, and since "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," A. F. H. Kek-York, April 28, 1894.

THE AMERICAN STAR.

rike the bold anthem, the war dogs are peace spreads her wings, and files weeping

while beauty weeps, fathers and lovers and brothers, They rush to display the American Star.

Come, blow the shrill bugle, the loud drum awaken, The dread with seize, let the cannon loud rour, No heart with pale fear or faint doubting be shakett. No slave's hostile foot leave a print on our shore. Shall mothers, wives, daughters and sisters left

weeping.
Insulted by ruffians, be dragged to despair?
Oh, no: from the hill the proud cagle comes sweep-And waves to the brave the American Star.

The spirits of Washington, Warren, Montgomery, Look down from the clouds with deep aspect To us the high boon by the gods has been granted, To spread the glad tidings of liberty far; Should millions invade us, we'd meet them un-

And conquer or die by the American Star. Your hands, then, dear comrades, 'round liberty's altar.
United, we'll swear by the souls of the brave;
Not one from the strong resolution shall faiter,
To live independent or sink in the grave.

Come, freemen, fill up, the striped banner's flying; The high bird of liberty screams through the air, Passath their oppression and tyranny dying, Success to the beauting American Star.

NEED IN BEAUFORT. RELIEF WORK IN THE RICE SWAMPS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Eliter of The Tribune, Sir. The low shores of South Carolina between Charleston and Savannah suffered no less from the great tidal wave than the Sea Islands. In re-sponse to most pathetic appeals from the preachers and their people on the Combahee and Ashepoo we have been sending supplies almost daily to some one or more of the very destitute plantations there.

A delegation from Colleton County has come to me this week with the following appeal: "We, the people in meeting assembled, do petition you in the name of God to help us to something to eat and wear. We are in a worse condition than any people in this country, have more old people, and the younger can find no work to do. Still we are Professor Edward E. trying to farm. We lost all we had in the late storm. We will thank you for such assistance as we can get, and will share it with justness to all. We pray your ald, as no pen can tell our condition. Knowing your feelings toward us we are satisfied you will help."

This was signed by ninety men, each one the

Our school teachers of to-day are every now and then accused by parents of being irritable and even unjust toward their pupils.

"If this were so, is it at all wonderful," asked. If the word danger of become make a close and different canvass of the storm sufferers from this point to Ferebyville, about twenty miles distant. I have never seen a mile starting and better the school teachers, "when we consider the school teachers, which they are subjected, with hardly a let-up during the country as peculiarly expanded of giving new, are subjected, with hardly a let-up during the country as peculiarly expanded of giving a district-autorrepy and budges and determine the country as peculiarly expanded of giving a district-autorrepy and budges and determine the country is appeared, but the spanded of the subject that it would be necessary for them to elect the following for food, leaving nothing in the subject the subject in a citical reasonable manner, and bett us in all wellow refer our Women Suffrage advocates the subject in a citical reasonable manner, and bett us in all wellow refer our women suffrage advocates of the subject in a citical reasonable manner, and bett us in all wellow refer and point in a subject of the axis editional in a subject of the axis editorial in "The Outlook," of April 14, which presents the subject in a citical reasonable manner, and better in a factor of the axis and they are been away two, three and four subject in a citical reasonable manner, and but us in all wellow refrain from the country is all they are been away two, three and four subject in a citical reasonable manner, and but us in all wellow refrain from the country is all they are been away two, three and four subject in a citical reasonable manner, and but us in all wellow refrain from the country is all they are been all the subject in a c

It whenever and wherever there is opf see they also need farming impletow. Saturday, I will give provisions at
to those within a radius of ten miles,
lies furnished me by you. Grahamylie
to the Sayamah Biver section, where
to the Sayamah Biver section, where
to the Sayamah Biver section, where
the totally destroyed by the storm. The
many of the low rice plantations have
to all since the cyclone. Agril, May and
to menths within which the people must
to order that they may remain at pome.
If help does not come, and come at
my present supply will give out at
a about one-fifth of the distance to
all River region. God forbul that such
of affairs should ever exist again among
worker region. God forbul that such
of affairs should ever exist again among
worker people. A. S. BASCOMB,
anters of this section, having lost their
crop, will not plant extensively, and
work can be obtained by the sufferers
hose who are employed by the planters,
to say, are often paid only starvation
re provisions are sold at excription
re money, but checks on the plantation
re provisions are sold at excription
ther year along the coast. The people
mg to work the land, but cannot raise
sessing the recover and send relief ere it be too
Nation should incur the judgments of
n by allowing thousands to perish on
ce swemps where they and their an
e praised so many years of unrequited
overlabere as missionary and teacher for
converse years. I am extensively ac-

Having labored here as missionary and teacher for the last twenty-seven years, I am extensively able last twenty-seven years, I am extensively able has twenty-seven years, I am extensively able to be a seven and know their needs. I have been deeply moved in witnessing their teacher and their promising their stream and their promising spring the seven their homes with all their houshold actantiations destroyed and their promising spring the seven their homes with all their houshold have seen their homes with all their promising spring that after trial has not disheartened them, for the area of the seven trial, it is not disheartened them, for the area of the seven trial, and their promising spring the area of the seven trial has not disheartened them, for the search of the seven trial, it is not because independent of charity.

1.1 Dule & Co. verify the above statements, and by the destitution depicted is not only true of the special locations but exists throughout Beautic County. Whatever reflet is sent to my admit of these suffering people I will expend the service of the seven the service of the seven the service of the servic

WOMEN AND THE IGNORANT VOTE.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir. As a patriotic woman I desire to enter by protest against Woman Suffrage, and reasons. The country to-day is suffering from the ignorant vote, the vot- of those who come to our shores utterly untitted for citizenship, of those who can neither read nor write, and of those who come from the slums of moral, physical and spiritval degradation. This is the vote which gives to our cities very many officials. By giving women the right to vote how should we lessen the evil which now exists? Would we not defeat our own which now exists? Would we not defeat our own tade by giving to the very class of people who perveit their rights, the privilege of increasing their vote? No one doubles that the influence of the women who favor neiversal suffrage would be purifying and lofty, but it would be "aa infant trying in the night." They would be overwhelmed-type in the night. They would be overwhelmed-type in the night of the men who make up our Coxey's army, or if our tramps who bestere our doors daily, demanding the work of the men who make up our Coxey's army, or if our tramps who bestere our doors daily, demanding the work of the men who make up our Coxey's army, or if our tramps who bestere our doors daily, demanding the work of the men who make up our Coxey's army, or if our tramps who bestere our doors daily, demanding the work of the men who make up our Coxey's army, or if our tramps who bestere our doors daily, demanding the work of the minute of the work of the Middle Ages, was large to work of the Middle Ages, was larger the worker of the whole national life of Ireland. Of the whole national life of Ireland. Of the Middle Ages, was larger the worker of the whole national life of Ireland. Of the whole national life of Ireland. Of the whole national life of Ireland. Of Imment to the whole national life of Ireland. Of Imment to the whole national life of Ireland. However, Mir. Ford the whole national life of Ireland life of Ireland life of Ireland life. On Iteland life of Ireland life of Irel

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Fribune. Sir: I send you a copy of an old patriotic sons. Sir: I send you a copy of an old patriotic sons. A College on Which the Sick and Feeble Heap was a child and young woman. I would be glad to a restricted, and to know, first, by whom if Their Blessings.



ica's greatest physician was one of her first

and graduated in melicine at Yale only a few hervous, even unreasonable

Yale has good reason to be proud that Amer- | The ordinary conditions of the unrenewed air, | growth is making too great demands upon their Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL, D., to whom, it has been well said, the world owes longer life and more freedom from sickness than to any other man or school of men, had studied with Professor Nathan Smith of New Haven.

years before he began to be known as one of the most remarkable man in his profession.

In maturer years, after his researches abroad, his brilliant professorship at Dartmouth and his wonderful discovery of what has come to be known as Paine's celery compound, the remedy that make result to schools of the schools. Paine's celery compound is doing a world of good, enabling a vass number of teachers and schools is stand the strain and stress of their hard work.

Professor Paelps was for years planted a hard.

Paine's celery compound purifies the blood of very taint and polynomia humor, and quickly ures discusses of the kitterys, billousness and note rections liver discusses, as well as all troubles to the discussion of the compound of the comp

Ine to disordered nerves, as dyspepsia, neuralgia, chaumatism, mability to sleep, and all forms of acrons weakness. It cares where everything

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir. In a letter which you publish thi Sir: In a letter which you publish this marains Walter Phelps Dodge complains of the frequent use of the word "solourn" as a verb. A violent antipathy for some inoffensive verb, adjective or noun is a symptom frequently observed in men who devote much of their time to the study of words. There seems to be nothing more than this in Mr. Dodge's case. He gives no reason for his distilke of "solours" execut that it is longer than "stay" or "cojourn" except that it is longer than "stay" "erop," e.ther of which he recommends as a s stitute. A word so long and so well established in the language as "solourn" is not likely to suffer from Mr. Dodge's attack, but as a mere matter of abstract justice a line or two in rebuttal may no

be out of place.

Your correspondent says: "I have watched the progress of this word (which is used almost altogether as a verb by Jenkinso with some amusement if began, I think, in the country papers, then spread to the cities, and finally it has reached the correspondent of the United Press in England." Mr. should may find in Genesis xit, 10: "Abram went down into Egypt to solourn there," and in Raith I, It. "And a certain man of Beth-lehem-Joldan went to solourn in the country of Moab," and in Pealins exx. 5. "Woe is me, that I solourn in Menech." Mareover, he may find in Eatle's edition of "Arnotest Concordance" some thirty instances of the use of this verb in the Scriptures. It also occurs in Chancer, Shakespeare and other old and reputable English writers. Mr. Dedge would have done a better service for philology if he had continued to trace the progress of this word, which "began in the country papers, then spread to the cities and finally has reached the correspondent of the United Press in England." It would be most interesting to know in England." It would be most interesting to know in England." It would be mess interesting to know in the stay of the United Press into the Book of Genesis, It is to be feared that he did not hearn his watch early enough to take the makers of the King James version in the acc, though he had his notebook ready when Jankins and the country papers began.

Mr. Dodge himself uses the verb. "to rior," in the be out of place.

Kim: James Versal and the country panetebook ready when Jenkins and the country papers began.

Mr. Dodge himself uses the verb "to rtop" in the sense of to remain in a place. Now this really is wrong. "To stop," as a neuter verb, properly means to cease motion or action, and nothing e.s., It is an instantaneous act. You can no mere stop for a week than you can strike a blow for a week. This incorrect use of "stop" for "stay" is common in England, and is not unknown in this country. "The Imperial Dictionary" brands it as collequial; so dees Webster; and Worcester does not recognize its existence at all. After all, Mr. bodge's letter seems to be aimed more at Brander Matthews than at "sojourn." But his principle seems to be somewhat like that of the old-fashioned school-master—that if Mr. Matthews does not happen to deserve a flooging for this be probably does for somewhal e.s., and he may as well have it any-New-York, April 24, 1894.

MR. FORD, J. S. MILL AND THE CREEN FLAG.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Mr. Austin E. Ford, in to-day's Tribune, not only misquotes J. S. Mill, but he also entirely misrepresents Mill's meaning. When Mill wrote that "Ireland was in the main stream of human prog-

the doars of Christ, when they hated accorded killed. If Christ had been the first born of other children of Mary they would have taken care of their mother hater Christ's death, and she would not have been harmsted to John's keeping. That family was evidently the senie of Joseph's first marriage. How should the Buckhaush have help this most important secret for 2,000 years without ever a dewton sage and who could accord a Mebrew of duliness of perception—having invarianced it, the Christian doctrine having strick such a blow to ook brack's tituals and vices that it was in the interest of every true Hebrew to prove Christ's peptil of heathen fearbers, an innestor admit the old Jewish prophecies to build a name upon for filmself, and not God-inquied. He being content amists varied endess sufferings to let fils alory beam forth only after His doct, prove thinself thus, word for ward and set for act, the God expected. It is impossible to take your special this indiversal and give obsension for endless scientific researches, all usedess, of course, for the Hible stands a rock, two far and no farther, I could not but warm you that you attack the most sacred snot in the believer's heart, if you permit the heather to enflicted us most on our God's whereatours, which you do, if you let mis fable stand as truth without confroncery.

New-York, April 25, 1884. MARHUS LEANDER,

COMPENSATION FOR EVIL.

To the Editor of The Tribone. Sir: There is one blessing that an bring. It will extistly public carbodity as to whence bonorable Hichard Croiter derives his income, and what it amounts to per annum.

AMES DEPLAAT.

Germantown, Penn., April 18, 1891.

ABRAM AS A COUNTRY EDITOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A letter in The Tribune of to-lay by Mr. Watter Phelps Dodge upon the use of the word "separa," the progress of which he has watched "with some amissment," suggests a query.

He attributes its beginning to the country papers, from which it has "spread to the cities, and finally it has reached the correspondent of the United Press in England." Has not Mr. Dodge lost sight of a certain oil book that formed the style of John Bright's crators, a book whose purity of composition and stateliness of expression have been the delicht of scholars for generations? In its early coupters it is said that "Abram went down into Egypt to sojourn there," on account of a familia, and a little later he asked to bury his dead in Hebron, as "I am a stranter and a sojourner with your." Throughout the entire Old Testament the use of the word is frequent, and it is also found in the New Testament, Let us acquit, Erander Matthews.

New-York, April 24, 1804. from which it has "spread to the cities, and finall

A SUGGESTION FOR "THE CIRCLE."

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir. The very excellent suggestion of "West det" concerning the circle at Eighth-ave, pub-tical in this morning's issue of The Tribune, coupts me to supplement it by another, to with a light sheet-iron roof be constructed around the ter edge of the circle, similar to those on the New-York, April 25, 1891.

CREWS ON THE HARLEM RIVER.

The backwardness of the season is much deplored by the common and especially those who are in training for the coming spring regattas. But, despite the colliness of the wardness of the wardn

ries to the regards will include Charles Wolf in he junior startes and Reynolds and Roach in the

to keep track of the large number of different craft representing the Bohemians. Atalantas, Lone Stars, Nassaus, Damitless, Empires and others. The Crearcitis' entries to the regarda will include William Nieman in the four-oarsed junior shells, Frank Marphy, stroke, F. Bartelmentz, I; H. S. Shirler, Marphy, stroke, F. Bartelmentz, I; H. S. Shirler, Marphy, stroke, F. Bartelmentz, I; H. S. Shirler, P. Bartelment

use of the word is frequent, and it is also found in the New Testament. Let us acquit Brander. Matthews.

New-York, April 24, 1884.

HONORS DUE TO ADMIRAL BENHAM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sit: Rear-Admiral Benham, who so gallantly defended the rights of American ships at Rio, and in fended the rights of American ships at Rio, and in squared the rights of American ships at Rio, and in squared to a few many quarters the question. When are we going to show our appreciation of his noble work by giving him a grand reception. When are we going to show our appreciation of his noble work by giving him a grand reception. The there are any Brazilians in New-York who appreciate the any Brazilians in New-York who appreciate the hasten to lay at Admiral Benham's feet their tribute.

WASHINGTON IS TAKEN.

Continued from First Page.

rich men of the country should give reasonably to the poor of their riches, or that the Government should provide work for these men, such as assuming control of the telegraph lines and the rairous. Mr. Herbert at once proceeded to disabuse his hearers' minds of the suspicion that he favored paternalism by stating that the second of his remedies was out of the question, and was not to be considered for a moment, as such interference by the Government and such assistance would only lead to socialism and anarchy. Therefore, of his two remedies for the prevailing distress, Secretary Herbert said that his first one was the only reasonable one.

that his men will remain until railroad transportation is furnished, and expresses confidence portation is furnished, and expresses confidence Portland, Ore. April 22.—At 5:20 this morning that it will be forthcoming. If it is not he says Marshal Grady returned to Portland with 435 of the the people of Des Moines can feed the army or let it starve. He relies upon the sympathy of the labor element to force some railroad to fur-was a bit sensational. The troops arrived ahead of nish a train at a reasonable price. While the official reception to Kelly has been chilly, and the army was obliged to go all day without a meal because it had not reached the camp designated, the labor organizations are decidedly friendly to him, and will make trouble if force is used to move the army forward or if ample provisions are not furnished. The news that the police force refused to permit contributed food to be lelivered to the army was widely discussed in labor circles to-night, and much threatening talk was heard.

Des Molnes it will be over the Chicago Great THE OLD MAN FOUGHT HARD The opinion prevails that when Kelly leaves Western Railroad. This is the only road which loes not appear to be concerned over the presnce of the army, and prominent labor leaders assert that they have every assurance that the Great Western will make a live stock rate for the army to Chicago. A meeting of the local American Rallway Union was held to-night at which financial aid to Kelly in securing transportation was pleined and the services of a train crew volunteered. The Central Trades and Labor Assembly met to-day and called a massmeeting to consider the situation for to-morrow

Kelly's ragged forces found a night of hardship and, if possible, a worse day. The nineteenmile march from Van Meter was made in a darkness so complete that men ten feet apart could not see each other. Two or three hundred did not | was going on Mr. Gongelmann's daughter lay in leave Van Meter until morning. No wagens or a dying condition upstates, the army, and the different detachments wan-dered on through the night as best they could. The advance guard rea hed the city limits early William Michel, Hes at the point of death, His this morning and were promptly haited by the special police. Many of the men lost their way, and "General" Kelly found himself alone at daybreak eighteen miles north of Des Moines and be is dealon. We are clarified as only the second to be against the second to the second that the second to be against the second to the second that the second to the second to

difficulty. ----

In a lecture given by Congressman James G. Maguire, of Celifornia, last evening in Chickering Hall, before the Manhatian Single Tax Club, Coxey-Hall, before the Manhatian Single Tax Ciab, Coxey-ism was incidentally discussed. The Congressman said that Coxeyism was an attempt to overthrow the will of the whole people and to assert the wishes of a few. He had, he said, the deepest sym-pathy for the "armies," but if their demands were headed it would result in the overthrow of popular

CONEYISM AND STATE SOCIALISM.

marched through the streets burning red fire and parade. The American flag and banners bearing the inscriptions "We are the people," and "On to Washington," were carried in the parade. Whether any of the men will really go to Washington is unknown. It is believed to be a buriesque on the Coxey movement.

LIVING ON THE PAT OF THE LAND. Calumbus, April 25.—"Colonel" Galvin's Industrial Army is in camp here, living on the fat of the land, Army is in camp here, living on the fat of the land, contributed to the men by the Columbus Trades Assembly. After the encounter with the military yesterday the citizens of Mount Sterling raised enough money to send them here, where they arrived soon after midnight, and were permitted to sleep in the Trades Assembly Hall. About \$300 has

been subscribed to send them East, but the army will-stay here a day or two.

THE UNEASY ELEMENTS IN NEW-YORK. "There now, don't quote me, because I really do not take what I am going to say with any great de-gree of seriousness," said the commanding officer of a city National Guard organization yesterday. "But you can see," he continued, "that, with a gencrous use of 'ifs,' all of them possibilities, this Coxey business might be turned into a serious affair for the city. I am somewhat uncertain, from the conflicting reports, whether these 'armies' are made up of 'bums' and tramps or whether there are a number of men in them who are anxious to get work and cannot do so. It is a well-known fact that we have at least, that we have had until very recently

KELLY'S LUCKLESS ARMY.

WEARY MARCHING BY NIGHT AND DAY.

ONLY ONE MEAL IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—THEY

FIND SHELTER AT LAST IN A STOVE

POUNDRY NEAR DES MOINES—WAIT—
ING FOR A TRAIN.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 22—Kelly's California
"Industrial" army is comfortably housed tonight in a vacant stove foundry east of the
town, and has provisions for two days. At the
end of that time the citizens expect the army tocontinue its journey. "General" Kelly declares
that his men will remain until railroad trans-

HOW A COXEY ARMY WAS CAPTURED.

was a bit sensational. The troops arrived ahead of the Coxeyttes, and hid behind freights cars and sanddunes. When the men stopped with the stolen train the troops surrounded it while a sergeant and three men boarded the engine.

The men were not permitted to leave the cars until Marshal Grady arrived on a special ten minutes later. The men were then ordered out and searched. Three revolvers and a number of knives and razors were found. The return to Portland under excort of the troops was without incident. Upon arrival fifty of the most prominent were placed in Jail and the remainder guarded in box cars on the east side. This afternoon several hundred sympathizers met on the plaza and made inflammatory speeches. Because of the feeling displayed the Marshal requested that the troops be held here until to-morrow.

PETER GONGELMANN'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH A MESSENGER.

ATTACKED IN HIS OWN HOUSE BY AN EMPLOYS OF THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY-A WILD BATTLE IN THE PAR-

LOR-HIS DAUGHTER DYING UPSTAIRS. messenger, made a desperate attempt to rob Peter Gongelmann, an old man of seventy, in the parlor of his house, No. 117 Flast Twelfth-st., last evening. He succeeded in snatching \$22, but a desperate struggle took place, during which the furniture of the parlor was wrecked, and an uproar was created

which led to the assailant's capture. While this

Mr. Gongelmann is a manufacturer of artificial assallant, the messenger Gyzelman, is a thin, why little Englishman, twenty-six years old, who lives at No. 2,63 Eighth-ave., and is attached for

duty to the station at No. 422 Columbus-ave. At 7 o'clock last night Gyselman was on his way only a mile nearer than when he had mounted to deliver a message to Assemblyman Sulzer, who his horse at 9 o'clock last evening. Rain fell at lives at No. 232 East Twelfth-st. It chanced that different times during the might, and the men at that time Mr. Gongelmann wanted a messenger suffered great discomfort. As fast as the com-

way by singing "Marching Through Georgia" and "Pollow Follow, We Will Follow Kelly."

For four miles the line of march was on Grandave, the principal residence street of the city at was, lined with people, and filled with cartilages. There was no demonstration except that occasionally some woman waved a handward that no demonstration should be made during Kelly's stay, no bands brought out, and no speaking, and the order has been obeyed. The army reached the macecupled stove foundry That army reached the macecupled stove foundry hours, and the men after their march of twenty-fours east of the city at 7 o'clock and supper was served. It was the first meal in twenty-four hours, and the men after their march of twenty-soven niles tully appreciated it. The factory solven miles tully appreciated it. The factory will comfortably shelter the entire army, and first camp during the night and all who were under arrest have been released. The men are not saying much to-night and appear to be awaiting developments.

"General" Kelly when asked to outline his plans said: "We will remain here a couple of days for rest and then proceed east. We expect to secure railroad transportation in a lawful manner. Under no circumstances will we go further on foot. If we cannot get transportation we will remain here."

When Governor Jackson was asked what

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